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the most part, both in Introduction, translation, and comments, either the substitution of one more accurate synonym for another or of a smoother rhetorical idiom or the addition of brief interpretative suggestions here and there. The large number of these minor changes constitutes a great improvement in the commentary. Attention to details such as these makes for perfection.

The literature of the last decade has left little impress upon this commentary. As in the earlier editions, Duhm contents himself in the stating fully and clearly his own views and pays little attention to contrary views. The opinions of this edition are essentially those of its predecessors. As a matter of fact, the interpretation of Isaiah, since the issue of the first edition of this work, has gone mainly in the direction indicated by that epoch-marking book. Yet we ought to have here an evaluation of the more recent work affecting Isaiah. No more important question presents itself in the interpretation of Isaiah than that of the proper treatment of the eschatological and messianic materials. Gunkel and Gressmann have opened up a new avenue of approach to this problem. Duhm gives no recognition to this suggestion. He is content to travel in the path that he marked out twenty-two years ago.

J. M. P. S.

EISZFELDT, OTTO. *Israels Geschichte*. [Praktische Bibelerklärung.] Tübingen: J. C. B. Mohr, 1914. 52 pages. M. o. 50.

This compact little book deals in a thoroughly critical fashion with the principal events in the life of the Hebrew people, from their beginning to the exile, having in all twenty-seven short chapters arranged in seven divisions, and prefacing each chapter with brief quotations from the Old Testament text. The style is clear and simple, and the writer has a facility in pointing out in a few words the religious as well as the political importance of the events mentioned.

The book follows the modern line: The patriarchal period does not furnish us history; Hebrew tribes reach Palestine after 1400, some of them wander to Egypt about 1300, are led out by Moses after 1250, and are in the west-Jordan country before 1200; the conflict with the two types of Baalism is clearly pointed out; and the period of the Kings and Prophets is dealt with in brief though pointed characterizations of men and messages.

D. E. T.

SANDERS, FRANK KNIGHT. *History of the Hebrews*. Their Political, Social, and Religious Development and Their Contribution to World-Betterment. New York: Scribner, 1914. xiii+367 pages. \$1.00.

This book is intended as a textbook for classes in undergraduate Bible-study and may serve as well for elementary theological classes. Though the writer disclaims any originality as to material, the volume shows the results of a vast amount of work. The most characteristic thing about it is its arrangement and the method of study for which it prepares the way. After eight short introductory studies covering in all only 17 pages, the author divides his entire work into five parts and follows the analogy of the principal periods in the physical and mental development of an individual life; viz., (1) Childhood, (2) Adolescence, (3) Maturity, (4) Mental and Spiritual Productivity, (5) Age of Fixed Convictions. To these correspond in Israel's corporate life, (1) The Patriarchal Period, (2) Settlement in Canaan to the Disruption of the Kingdom, (3) From Disruption to 586, (4) 586 to Ezra and Nehemiah, (5) Judaism down